

Amusements To-Night.
THEATRE—“Prince Methusalem.”
THEATRE—“The Rajah.”
THEATRE—“The Mulligan Guard Ball.”

Index to Advertisements.

Page	Page	Page
Amusements..... 7	Miscellaneous..... 7	7
Business Notices..... 7	New Publications..... 7	7
Classified Advertisements..... 7	Real Estate..... 7	7
Deaths..... 7	Special Notices..... 7	7
Legal Notices..... 7	Teachers..... 7	7
Law Schools..... 7	The Turf..... 7	7

Business Notices.

“ALDERNEY BRAND”

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY
 transfers money by telegraph between any of its 4,000
 agencies in New England, Middle and Western States, mak-
 ing delivery of same at local address when requested.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE—NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.
 All advertisements inserted for insertion in this WEEKLY
 TRIBUNE must be sent to the publication office on Mon-
 day or Tuesday.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

Postage free in the United States.
 DAILY, 1 year..... \$12.00
 DAILY, 6 months..... \$7.00
 DAILY, 3 months..... \$4.00
 DAILY, 1 month..... \$1.50
 Single Copies..... 5 Cts.

Branch Offices of the TRIBUNE.
 WASHINGTON—1,322 F St. LONDON—20 Bedford St., Strand.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 13.

NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—It is reported that Cortina was in Queretaro, Mexico, on Tuesday with 300 revolution-
 ists. A monument to commemorate the de-
 fence of Paris was unveiled yesterday at Courbe-
 voice. The Comte de Chambord passed another
 bad night. There were 759 deaths from
 cholera on Saturday in the Egyptian provinces.
 A riotous outbreak occurred in Chaves,
 Portugal. Four rebel sergeants have been
 shot at Santo Domingo.

DOMESTIC.—The Kimball House, Atlanta, was
 burned yesterday, causing a loss of \$1,000,000.
 An express of Wells, Fargo & Co. was
 robbed in Arizona; the agent was killed and a pas-
 senger wounded. George W. Burgess, of An-
 napolis, is in custody at Lockport, charged with
 swindling banks. Near Lincoln, Neb., three
 boys were killed by lightning. Governor
 Hamilton, of Maryland, in an address to the
 people of the State, severely criticised the
 conduct of recent Democratic legislatures.
 The losses by the fire at Vineyard Haven,
 Mass., amount to \$190,000, and the insurance
 company to \$64,000. President Arthur, continuing his
 journey to the Yellowstone Park, reached Camp
 Vest, on Spring Creek, Wyoming Territory, Aug-
 ust 10.

FERRY AND SUBURBAN.—A large meeting of dele-
 gates from various trade-union organizations met
 and pledged assistance to the telegraph strikers;
 many more wires were cut. A number of strikes of builders' employees
 was determined on. A young man, supposed to
 be Henry Frosser, was drowned at Rockaway
 Beach. Great crowds flocked to the beaches.
 A servant girl in Jersey City charges her em-
 ployer with brutal assault. Patrick Kirby, a
 schoolboy, shot himself.

THE WEATHER.—Tribune local observations in-
 dicate clear or fair weather, possibly followed by
 cooler and partly cloudy weather and light rain.
 Temperature yesterday: Highest, 84°; lowest,
 68°; average, 73°.

**Persons leaving town for the season, and summer trav-
 elers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them,
 prepaid, for \$1.00 per month, the address being changed
 as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent
 to any address in Europe for \$1.60 per month, which
 includes the ocean postage.**

The reunion of the survivors of John Mor-
 gan's command, recently held in Kentucky,
 has started afresh all the contradictory stories
 that have ever been told in regard to that
 noted guerrilla's death. His friends naturally
 have always made out as strong a case as
 possible against the Union soldiers who shot
 him. A certain amount of exaggeration would
 not matter much; but when it comes to the
 assertion loud and long that the rebel
 chief was foully murdered, it is
 time at least to enter a protest and publish
 the truth once more. The story of Morgan's
 death, therefore, may be found in our Wash-
 ington dispatches, and the facts stated in it
 will hardly be successfully disputed.

Information was received at this office
 yesterday that a man has been engaged lately
 in soliciting subscriptions for THE TRIBUNE
 Fresh-Air Fund in Harlem. He is an im-
 postor of course. No one is authorized to collect
 money for the fund. A great many persons
 who think that it is an excellent thing to send
 poor children into the country for a holiday,
 have interested themselves in obtaining con-
 tributions from their acquaintances and friends
 for that purpose, and have then handed the
 sum over to THE TRIBUNE. But no regular
 collecting agents have been sent out. People
 who are charitably inclined therefore should
 not give money intended for the fund to a
 stranger; better hand him over to a police-
 man.

Alexandria must be in a much better sani-
 tary condition than the other Egyptian cities
 in which cholera has taken hold, or the au-
 thorities suppress the truth in the dispatches
 sent out. The disease has existed in Alexan-
 dria since July 25, but it has not seemed to
 increase rapidly. The number of cases daily
 has varied from four to fifteen and a large
 proportion of those who have died have been
 Europeans. This is a suspicious circumstance,
 for experience teaches that the ravages of the
 disease in such countries as Egypt are many
 times greater among the natives than among
 the foreigners, who live under much better
 conditions than the mass of the population.
 There seems to be no doubt, however, that the
 plague in Egypt is rapidly dying out, and the
 likelihood that it will not spread to Europe
 grows stronger every day. Yet the situation
 would be more encouraging if we had any
 assurance that the Alexandrian authorities were
 telling the truth.

Both British and American workers in iron
 will find food for reflection in Mr. Robert P.
 Porter's letter concerning industrial Germany
 which we publish this morning. The American
 workman, however, will rise from the perusal
 of it in a much pleasanter frame of mind than
 the Englishman. Mr. Porter writes in part of
 the iron industry at Dortmund, Prussia. He
 gives many interesting statistics, among which
 are figures showing the wages paid the blast-
 furnace men. In no case do these laborers in
 Germany receive a dollar a day. They can live
 on what they get, however, and their condi-
 tion since Protection became the policy of the
 Empire has improved and is still improving.
 But setting that fact aside, English and American workmen
 must see that here is a country in which labor
 costs much less than it costs in their own
 land. Now, the worker in the United States
 is protected by a proper tariff from competition

with Germany, and therefore we may rest
 easily. But not so the Englishman, if he reflects
 upon what the figures mean. Does the outlook
 seem pleasant to him when he considers that
 England is a free-trade country?

So much capital from the United States has
 recently been invested in Mexican mines and
 railroad schemes that the news of an insur-
 rection in Mexico will excite much more interest
 in this country now than formerly. If much
 of a revolution should break out there it would
 undoubtedly mean serious losses to foreign
 capital; but the wild rumors that reached this
 city last night by telegraph are not from a
 source that entitles them to much credit.
 In connection with these dispatches, a talk
 which the Governor of Chihuahua recently
 had with a correspondent of THE TRIBUNE,
 and which is printed elsewhere in this im-
 pression, is of interest. It is in the
 Governor's part of the country that the
 revolution is reported as spreading. Señor
 Terrasas heartily favors the proposed
 reciprocity treaty between the two Republics,
 and is not opposed to granting liberal conces-
 sions to railroad companies, whether made up
 of Mexican or American capitalists. Probably he
 expresses the opinion of the mass of his country-
 men; and if he does, the rebellion has small
 chances of success.

NOT AT PRESENT.

“At present,” said Sancho Panza, when Don
 Quixote urged him to complete the penance of
 three thousand lashes, by which he was to se-
 cure the disengagement of Dulcinea del To-
 bos, and her elevation from a lowly estate to
 wealth and grandeur—“at present I am not in
 the humor: I promise to flog and flay myself
 as soon as ever I am so inclined.” It seems
 to us that there is something in the behavior
 of our friends of the Democratic party not
 unlike the prudent procrastination of the Man-
 chegan squire. They have taken upon them-
 selves a task which they are in no hurry to
 perform; and in truth we cannot wonder at
 their reluctance. There is the discussion of
 the tariff, for example. A hundred times
 have they pledged their honor to take that up
 and settle it. A hundred times, in the inter-
 vals between campaigns, have they bound
 themselves to overhaul the protective system,
 to place American industry upon a new footing,
 and to define the Democratic National policy so
 clearly that nobody—not even the most super-
 burrah-Candidate—can mistake it for a local
 issue. But after a party has dodged a vital
 question all its life, after it has professed con-
 tradictory creeds in contiguous States, and felt
 itself habitually rent asunder (between cam-
 paigns) by irreconcilable economists who claim
 the right of directing it, any settlement of the
 controversy involves such a lashing of its own
 hide, such extreme personal mortification and
 discomfort, that when it comes to the point of
 action every Democratic candidate is certain to
 declare, as Judge Hooley did in the opening of
 his canvass, “At present I am not in the humor
 of this question: I promise to flog and flay my-
 self over the tariff as soon as ever I am so in-
 clined.”

The case is the same with the Reform of the
 Civil Service. That is a measure about which
 the Democrats have talked a great deal, be-
 tween campaigns; either abusing their adver-
 saries for not putting it in force, or ridiculing
 the sentimental politicians who have been try-
 ing for it; promising that the Democracy
 would apply it, as soon as they came into
 power, or promising that the Democracy would
 not hear of any such d. foolishness until all
 the boys had been taken in out of the cold.
 To commit themselves practically on the subject
 of Civil Service Reform, either one way or the
 other, is a penance altogether too severe for
 Democratic heroism, if there is any such thing;
 and so it happens that after all the clamor of
 irresponsible speakers, and all the chattering
 of haphazard newspapers, the Democratic
 State Conventions uniformly decide that they
 are not in the humor of talking about Civil Ser-
 vice Reform, and that this penance, like the
 other, is one which they will perform as soon as
 ever they are so inclined.

With respect to the Convict Labor system
 the Democrats were indiscreet enough, in this
 State, to fix a time for action, pledging the
 Legislature as distinctly as possible in the
 last campaign to carry out the change which
 they believed that ignorant voters of their
 party desired. But after all they are not much
 troubled by such indiscretions, for in spite of
 the pledge the Legislature plumply declared
 that it was not in the humor, and turned over
 the whole question to a future election, in
 which we may be sure that the party will not
 be inclined to hamper itself by inconvenient
 frankness. We might go on at great length
 with the catalogue of instances in which the
 Democratic party, having promised out of season
 to do various things, has drawn back at the
 effective moment, and declared that it was
 not in the mood just then to make itself
 uncomfortable, but that it would certainly do
 so just as soon as it felt inclined. Why should
 we expect it to act differently now? It is about
 entering upon a campaign in which it needs all
 the help it can get from nebulous promise and
 inoffensive performance, all the favor of the
 doctrines and the rum, all the credulity of
 the Manhattan Club, and all the great expec-
 tations of the boys with cold toes. It is not in
 the humor of doing anything at present. When
 Don Quixote and Sancho were about to mount
 the wooden horse for their famous ride through
 space, the knight took the squire aside and
 begged him first to perform at least an instal-
 ment of his promised castigation. “By my soul,”
 exclaimed Sancho, “your worship is
 stark mad! I am just going to gallop a thou-
 sand leagues upon a bare board, and you
 would have me first flay my haunches.”

HONESTY VERSUS DISHONESTY.

The difference between the frank and manly
 stand of the Republican party upon the tariff
 issue and the hypocrisy and double-dealing of
 the Democrats is nowhere better stated than in
 the address of the National Union League of
 America to the country, which has been issued
 by Congressman Boutelle, of Maine, William
 F. Cook, and General C. H. Grosvenor, the
 committee appointed by the League for that
 purpose. The address says:

On this great issue the Republican party can well
 afford to ask judgment of the American people, while
 the Democracy in their press and their conventions
 palter in a double sense, and fear to challenge the
 popular verdict by a candid avowal of their free-trade doc-
 trine. In dealing with the tariff the Republican party
 champions the interests of every great national industry,
 and its beneficent policy since its accession to power has
 united capital and labor in the harmonious development
 of a prosperity unparalleled in its grandeur and in its
 diffusion among all the people. Against the theorizing
 of doctrines and the sophistry of demagogues the Repub-
 lican party holds up the magnificent record of the
 last two decades, in which the fostered and protected
 industry and skill of the United States have lifted and
 borne the burden of a mighty drive, and have steadily
 advancing in its great strides of progress, until to-day
 the diversity of our resources and the general welfare of
 our fifty millions of people are the admiration and envy
 of the world. With such a record of the past and such a
 testimony of the present, the Republican party is justified
 in making confident appeal to the intelligent sur-
 faces of the working people of the country.

Even a man with free-trade tendencies must

have more respect for, and confidence in, a
 party that says squarely it is for protection
 than a party which, although it is known to be
 for free trade, has not the courage to say so,
 but shuffles and dodges and declares that it
 really hasn't any views worth mentioning.
 The positive views and candor of the Repub-
 lican position, and the lack of candor and
 common honesty in that of the Democrats,
 will lead many who have been inclined to free
 trade views to re-examine the question for
 themselves.

MISTAKEN ECONOMY.

That inimitable story-teller the late General
 James W. Nye used to relate that on one of his
 stumping tours through the State when he was
 a Democrat, he found somewhere in the interior
 an old Democrat who to the surprise of all his
 neighbors had expressed an intention to
 vote for the Whig candidate, Millard Fillmore.
 Being pressed by the General to give his reasons
 for it, the old man said it was because he
 knew Mr. Fillmore to be a very prudent, careful
 man. As an instance of his economy he said he
 had known him upon one occasion when he
 caught a mouse in his meat barrel to strip the
 mouse of the meat in him before killing him.
 “Such economy as that,” said the old man, “I
 think ought to be rewarded.” This is the only
 case that we now recall—and we half suspect
 that General Nye was guilty of a little exagger-
 ation in narrating the circumstance—in which a
 candidate for high office has won a vote by
 habits of extreme economy. We have heard
 of several cases, however, where candidates
 have suffered from being too economical, or
 more properly perhaps, from inopportune econ-
 omy. It has been more than intimated in
 several Democratic newspapers supposed to be
 familiar with the inside history of the cam-
 paign of 1880 that Mr. William H. English's
 economical habits had more or less to do with
 the Democratic defeat. And we have heard it
 intimated that Mr. Tilden in 1876, although
 he spent a great deal of money on the canvass,
 had occasional spasms of economy which
 worked to the disadvantage of the ticket.

It is a good thing in a candidate to exhibit
 an economical disposition. Especially in a
 Democratic candidate, now that that party is
 laying so much stress upon the improvidence
 and extravagance of Republican administration
 and urging its own claims to public con-
 fidence as the party of economy, retrenchment
 and reform. Still, candidates should remember
 that there is such a thing as improvident econ-
 omy, wasteful parsimony. This is always the
 case with economy exercised toward “the
 boys.” For what “the boys” want and are
 sitting up nights to bring about is the econ-
 omizing, not of their own or their candidate's, but
 of the public expenses. The candidate who
 fails fully to comprehend this makes a mistake.
 And so we fear the rising young statesman of
 Long Island, Mr. Perry Belmont, has com-
 mitted a blunder in declining to pay the bill of
 the Babylon landlord for the dinner which
 was to have been eaten in his honor a month
 or two ago, but was declared “off” after much
 expense had been incurred, because, as some
 say, the Long Island yeomanry “kicked” at
 paying \$10 a plate, or as Mr. Belmont himself
 explains it, because he was suddenly called
 away to Philadelphia. The landlord had acted
 in good faith, had made extensive preparations,
 had constructed allegorical pieces in hard rep-
 resenting Justice, Commerce and Peace, had
 procured a lovely menu of a delicate pale green,
 and was expecting about 250 of Perry's con-
 stituents to sit down at the dinner. Only
 twenty-four hours before the time appointed
 he was informed that the whole thing was
 declared “off.” And now the landlord, looking
 round for his pay, can get no satisfaction from
 Mr. Belmont's committee or Mr. Belmont him-
 self.

The bill is only \$750, which under the cir-
 cumstances seems quite reasonable. We fear
 Perry makes a mistake in refusing to pay.
 For although the Democratic party preaches
 economy, it is only economy in public expendi-
 tures, and then only in such public expendi-
 tures as are not under Democratic direction.
 Economy on the part of a candidate in the
 matter of “setting up the boys” they have no
 patience with. It would have been better for
 Perry's future to have paid the whole bill and
 had the dinner. That would have saved all
 the dissatisfaction of “the boys” at the \$10
 charge and prevented the row with the land-
 lord. It is unfortunate that this should have
 happened at a time when several Democrats
 were talking seriously of Perry as a candidate
 for United States Senator. He had already
 been “mentioned” for Governor. The “men-
 tion” took place nearly a year ago in front of
 the dry fountain in the City Hall Park. And
 no “mention” ever met a more cheerful recep-
 tion from the public. Everybody smiled. The
 “mention” for United States Senator bade
 fair to be equally successful when this unfor-
 tunate dinner complication came up. We can
 understand, of course, how it happened, and
 that Perry might very naturally have sup-
 posed that by declaring the dinner “off” and
 repudiating the landlord's bill he would en-
 dear himself to the party of economy, retrench-
 ment and reform. Still, as has been said, we
 think he made a mistake.

We dislike to think that this young states-
 man's brilliant future has been blotted out by
 a mistaken notion of economy. Let us hope it
 is only dimmed for the moment. He may re-
 deem himself in the next Congress by pointing
 a pen-holder at somebody—but he must be
 careful not to get at the wrong end of the pen-
 holder.

NOERISTOWN INSANE ASYLUM CASE.

A patient named Free died in the Norristown
 Asylum for the Insane last Sunday from
 injuries received at the hands of a keeper, as
 was proved at the coroner's inquest. The
 keeper was discharged from the hospital be-
 fore the examination, and will therefore prob-
 ably escape all punishment. Pennsylvania has
 recently appointed a board of managers of
 such houses, whose business it is, or should be,
 to investigate such cases and redress any
 outrage as far as practicable. In the present
 instance one of the resident physicians has
 been censured for neglecting to report the
 case and for not having caused the arrest of
 the guilty keeper, and a reward of \$500 has
 been offered for the arrest and conviction of
 the latter. But this action was not taken by
 the board of management of the asylum until
 the case had gone to the coroner's jury and
 the murderer had had time to escape.

There is often a difficulty in proving or pun-
 ishing guilt when such outrages occur in one of
 these large institutions. Why is this? Why
 should a brutal fellow who beats a man to
 death inside the walls of an insane asylum be
 less accessible to justice than if he did it in a
 grocery shop? Ordinary common sense and
 humanity should dictate that every institution
 in which men and women are confined who
 are helpless, from either bodily or mental in-
 firmity, should be under the closest official
 supervision, that their persons and lives may
 be protected.

We are rapidly learning the truth which the
 English found out long ago—that it is a mis-
 take to herd all classes of the insane in these

immense buildings under the care of two
 or three scientific physicians and one or two
 hundred ignorant, irresponsible keepers. The
 money which here goes to build and support
 these huge and costly establishments, is partly
 spent in England in inexpensive separate cot-
 tages, where four or five patients, not danger-
 ous, live quietly under the care of competent
 and humane attendants. We have much to
 learn in this country as to the spending of
 money, but most of all when it concerns our
 charities.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

The past week has been one of serious de-
 pression in the stock market; of disquieting fail-
 ure in commercial and banking circles; and of
 comparatively active speculation in stocks,
 grain and oil. The cotton market has been
 inactive and without material change. Pro-
 visions have been dull, though the prospect
 of very large production this year has made
 the market heavy. In the dry-goods business,
 buyers manifest unusual caution, though job-
 bers report some increase in Southern pur-
 chases; domestic woollens nevertheless open
 with a tendency toward lower prices, and
 colored cottons have been marked down in
 some cases. Groceries have been compara-
 tively inactive, with a better tone in coffee,
 and a tendency toward lower prices in sugar.
 Imports continue to decrease, and the ex-
 changes last week were only \$576,350,425,
 against \$850,817,198 for the corresponding
 week last year.

The grain market was stiffened by consid-
 erable purchases and large charters for ex-
 port. Wheat rose from 2½ to 3½ cents, and
 corn also advanced, though the sudden rise in
 August options was due to an unfounded ap-
 prehension of a corner. The report of the
 Agricultural Bureau for August, though palpa-
 bly shaped to cause an advance in prices,
 had some effect, but the large charters for
 export were the main cause of improvement
 in prices. There is considerable complaint
 about the grading of wheat in this market,
 shippers maintaining that they get more ac-
 curate grading in Baltimore, and the fact—if it
 be a fact—tends to contract business at this
 port. No adverse crop news has been received,
 and there is every reason to expect a
 very large yield of oats, a large crop of
 corn, and a yield of wheat which, with the
 surplus held over from last year, will exceed
 probable demands.

Reported injury to the cotton crop in some
 districts has caused a stiffness in prices, not-
 withstanding the small purchases for ex-
 port. The crop is nevertheless likely to be
 very large, and it may be well to remember
 that the comparisons are with the yield of
 last year, which was much the largest crop
 ever produced. The oil market has been
 affected by the opening of some new wells in
 Pennsylvania, which yield liberally, and by a
 monthly statement decidedly unfavorable to
 producers or holders. But the reports of
 new fields discovered in Ohio, Missouri and
 near Pittsburgh also have some influence.

The weakness in the stock market has been
 the principal feature of the past week's record.
 If there was an attempt, as many believe, to
 sustain prices until the movement of the new
 crops should induce the public to buy, that
 attempt seems to have been abandoned by the
 principal operators last week, perhaps in con-
 sequence of the distrust which commercial failures
 caused. Whatever the cause, a sharp decline
 occurred, which was sufficient to induce heavy
 selling by holders for investment and by dis-
 heartened speculators. On Saturday there
 were large purchases by strong houses, partly
 to cover “short” accounts, and no doubt
 partly by investors or operators who have
 patiently waited for a good time to buy, but
 it remains to be seen whether these purchases
 were premature. The railroad earnings for
 July show an increase of 5 per cent in com-
 parison with the same month last year, but
 the mileage of roads reporting has increased
 about 9 per cent, and nearly the whole of the
 increase is found to have occurred on a few
 Northwestern roads. The St. Paul, North-
 western, North Pacific, Canada Pacific, Omaha
 and Texas Pacific report an increase of about
 \$1,119,000 in earnings, and the increase in
 all the roads reporting is only \$1,171,510.
 In the absence of returns from the great trunk
 lines, no conclusions of general application
 can be drawn from these reports, except that
 the Northwestern roads are generally doing a
 good business.

The strike of telegraph operators has had
 considerable influence in the markets during
 the past week, principally because of the cut-
 ting of wires. At times the reports to the
 different exchanges were entirely suspended
 for a while, though the Western Union showed
 its ability to furnish reports quite promptly
 when its wires were not maliciously cut. The
 practical failure of the strike would naturally
 strengthen prices, but the main cause of de-
 pression is a public distrust which cannot be
 removed in that way, or immediately in any
 way. This distrust has its root in the fact
 that several branches of industry or trade
 have been unprofitable for a year or two, and
 in the management of some corporations with
 little regard to the interests of stockholders.
 The public has thus been rendered in a meas-
 ure unable and unwilling to invest in securities.
 But the apprehension of a general collapse of
 commercial houses and of banks has no visible
 excuse.

TIN PLATE MANUFACTURE.

If we could build up in this country a new
 city, with a population of 200,000 or more,
 supported by 40,000 fairly-paid laborers,
 besides all the shopkeepers and artisans which
 such a city would require, is there any-
 body of any political faith who would think it
 an undesirable thing to do? Yet this is just
 what might have been done by a more
 intelligent ruling of the Treasury Department
 some years ago, and just what may yet be
 done by a change of three words in the
 tariff on tin plates andterne tin. It was a
 natural and yet a great mistake which fixed
 the duty on these articles as if they had been
 mainly of tin, and therefore not to be produced
 successfully in this country. But the fact is
 that tin plates are composed of at least 95
 per cent of sheet iron or steel, the remaining 5
 per cent or less consisting of a thin coating of
 tin, andterne plates are composed of about 95
 to 98 per cent of sheet iron or steel, the
 remaining 2 to 5 per cent being a coating of
 tin and lead.

In 1864, the tariff provided that tin plates
 and iron coated with other metals should pay
 a duty of 2½ cents per pound, being really
 manufactures of iron, and properly subject to
 duty as sheet iron. But Secretary Fessenden,
 apparently supposing that these articles were
 composed mainly of tin, which is not produced
 in this country, decided that the so-called tin-
 plates should be classed as tin rolled into sheets,
 and should bear a duty of only 15 per cent.
 In consequence Great Britain has been
 enabled to build up an enormously profitable
 manufacture and trade. We took from Great
 Britain last year over 240,000 tons of tin
 andterne plates, for which over \$20,000,000 in
 gold was paid, and this country takes over

two-thirds of the entire British product. If
 this particular product of iron were subject to
 the same duties as other similar products,
 the manufacture would be developed here, as
 that of iron has been, and we should be paying
 \$20,000,000 or more to American producers
 for the supplies which we now get from
 British works.

It is estimated that the production here of
 the tin andterne plates now imported would
 require 850,000 tons of iron ore, 300,000 tons
 of limestone, 1,500,000 tons of coal, 300,000
 tons of pig iron, 5,000,000 pounds of lead,
 25,000,000 pounds of tin, 10,000,000 pounds
 of tallow, and labor costing at least
 \$12,000,000 yearly, beside the necessities of
 life for the multitude of people who would be
 supported by this industry. Yet there is
 needed, to this end, only a change of a few
 words in the tariff, making the duty on tin
 andterne plates substantially the same as that
 on other similar forms of manufactured iron
 or steel. At the outset, no doubt, there would
 be some increase in the cost of tin plates for
 household uses and canning, and ofterne
 plates for roofing purposes. But as soon as
 American makers could get well established,
 the cost would be reduced by home com-
 petition, just as the cost of steel rails has been
 reduced, and in a short time we should be able
 to purchase at a lower cost than we now pay
 a much better article. In the end, the duty would
 benefit American consumers. The incidental
 benefits to American industry, in the larger
 demand for ore, coal, pig iron and other ma-
 terials, and for all necessary supplies for a
 great army of workers, would be almost incal-
 culable.

This is one of the cases in which the present
 tariff needs amendment, in order to make it
 equal and just to all interests. It is not a ques-
 tion of principle. If we are to have protective
 duties at all, those duties should be fairly ad-
 justed, so that iron plates coated with tin
 should not be admitted at a much lower rate
 of duty than the same iron plates not so
 coated. The development of a great and
 profitable industry here is surely well worth
 securing at the cost of a small temporary ad-
 dition to the price of the products used,
 especially as there is every reason to expect
 that the cost may soon be permanently reduced
 by home competition.

The Spanish revolt is an indication of national
 discontent rather than of growing enthusiasm for
 republican institutions. The area of disaffection
 in the towns seems to be widening, and a small
 group of inferior officers in the army is suspected of
 entertaining revolutionary designs; but the middle
 classes, upon whose consent republican institutions
 must inevitably depend in any country under the
 sun, are indifferent to the success of the movement.
 If Castelar could have obtained the unbroken sup-
 port of those classes in the day of his power, the
 Republic founded by him would not have perished
 through sheer inaction. Probably there is no
 other country in Europe where there is so little
 public spirit among people of wealth and education
 as in Spain. They know how corrupt the Govern-
 ment is, how stagnant is the whole course of public
 administration, how pressing is the need of new in-
 stitutions. But they will not exert themselves nor
 make any personal sacrifices to secure a better state
 of things. They despise the priests as an ignorant
 and lazy class, yet are content to follow their bid-
 ding even in political matters. The Church and
 the Army are the only real sources of political
 power in Spain, and neither the one nor the other
 can be a hot-bed of republicanism. Until there is
 a reawakening of the middle classes to a sense
 of their public functions, isolated revolts such
 as these that are now reported in the cable news
 possess little significance.

That was a surprising statement made in THE
 TRIBUNE Washington dispatches the other day
 about Lieutenant-Colonel Lige. It seems that this
 officer was court-martialed eight years ago for the
 same offence—that of duplicating pay accounts—and
 that although the court-martial was compelled by
 the evidence to find him guilty, eight of its mem-
 bers joined in a recommendation of clemency. This
 President Grant approved, although as he himself
 said, it was “the second time” clemency had been
 extended to him, and that on the same time
 that he had been convicted of the same offence
 as an officer of the army. One clearly proved offence of
 dishonesty ought to be conclusive against an officer,
 and the fact that Lieutenant-Colonel Lige has been
 on trial now for the third time, apparently for the
 same offence, shows that the standards have been
 lowered not only in the Army but in the White
 House. There should be an end of loose and de-<